



PRINTED BY P. CANFIELD,

FOR THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

CONDITIONS.

The **CHRISTIAN SECRETARY** is published every Saturday morning, State-street, a few rods east of the General Stage Office, at \$1 50 per annum, payable after three months.

If eight or more subscribers will join, and one of them will account with the publishers for the whole, the expense of postage will be deducted from the price.

Post riders and others who will be accountable for six or more copies, and will receive them at this office, shall have them at \$1 per copy.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

WARREN ASSOCIATION.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of this Association was held in New-Bedford, on the 10th and 11th inst. The evening previous to the opening of the session, Rev. Mr. Benedict delivered a discourse from Matt. xii. 42. The introductory Sermon was delivered at 10 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Gammell, from Nehemiah vi. 2, 3. "Sanballat and Geshem sent unto me, saying, Come, let us meet together in some one of the villages in the plain of Ono. But they thought to do me mischief," &c. The speaker gave a lucid illustration of the greatness of the work in which the servants of the Lord are engaged, and of the many enticing and ensnaring propositions for union and confederacy, with which they are continually presented, from the many subtle and settled enemies of God and his cause: he also enforced, by a variety of arguments, scriptural and logical, the importance of maintaining a firm and decided stand against all such dangerous and delusive overtures. And with his usual fervour and eloquence, he exhorted his ministering brethren of different grades, to a faithful perseverance in the great work in which they are employed.

The letters from the churches exhibited a good degree of union and steadfastness, in the grand and essential doctrines of the gospel, as they have ever been held by this ancient body. At four o'clock, the business of the Association was suspended, to hear a short but impressive discourse from Rev. Mr. Nelson, of Lynn.

On Tuesday evening, Rev. Mr. Leonard, from Albany, preached in the Baptist meeting-house, from 2 Cor. iv. 3.: Rev. Dr. Rodgers, from Philadelphia, preached for the Rev. Mr. Holmes, a Congregational minister in the town: and the same evening, sermons were delivered by Dr. Gano, in the Congregational meeting-house in Fair-Haven; and the Rev. Mr. Wilson, in the Free-will Baptist meeting house in town—in all which places, the congregations were large and attentive. Rev. Joseph Cornell preached on Wednesday afternoon; after which the Lord's-Supper was administered to a large and solemn assembly of communicants. And in the evening of that day, the concluding discourse was delivered by Dr. Gano. Prayer-meetings were held in the meeting-house, at sunrise, three mornings in succession. These meetings, as well as all the others, were uncommonly full.—There was, through the whole session, an unusual

devotedness to all the meetings, whether for preaching, praying, or business. It is said of two of the ancient Fathers, that while studying, in one of the cities of Greece, such was their application to their studies and their devotions, that they knew but two streets in the city—one of which led to the church, and the other to the school: So it seemed as if all the assembly thought of nothing but their lodgings, and the meeting-house.

A number of the churches in the eastern part of the Association, having obtained permission for the purpose, during the session, organized a new body, under the name of the *Old Colony Association*.

Among the important acts passed by the Association, was one for instructing the Executive Committee of the Education Society, to obtain for that body an act of incorporation, from the General Assembly of Rhode-Island, for the purpose of receiving their part of the Old Education Fund. A resolve was also passed, approving of the plan of Baptist State Conventions, on the principles of those formed in South Carolina and Georgia.

The deaths of the firm and resolute PITMAN, and of the mild and amiable NELSON, were noticed with much feeling and respect; and especially by the Moderator, in his concluding address.

The charitable contributions, though not large, indicated an increasing interest in the several objects for which they are designed: and it may not be amiss to observe, that the Minutes do not exhibit any thing like a full view of what is done within the bounds of the Association for charitable purposes; for many streams of charity are made to flow in other channels, particularly the great exertions of the Plymouth County Mission Society, which has appropriated this year four or five hundred dollars, mostly to the different objects of Foreign Missions; and the Providence Female Mite Society, which has done much, and is still making very laudable exertions in the cause of Domestic Missions.

The next session of the Association is to be held in Pawtucket.

BOSTON BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday and Thursday last week, this Association held their tenth anniversary session in this city. The public exercises commenced on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The introductory prayer was offered by the Rev. JOHN PEAK, of Barnstable; and a sermon was then delivered by the Rev. LUCIUS BOLLES, of Salem, from 2 Tim. iii. 16, 17. *All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.*

A collection was taken for the widows of deceased ministers. After a short recess the Association was organized by the choice of Rev. Joseph Grafton, Moderator, and Rev. Nathaniel W. Williams, Clerk. The letters from the churches were then read. They were very generally in peace, and well established in doctrine; but no extensive revivals had been experienced.

At three, P. M. on Thursday, the business of the Association being finished, the Rev. Elisha Andrews preached from 1 John, i. 7.—*If we walk in*

the light, as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin. In this discourse the nature, beauty, and the advantages of Christian fellowship were ably delineated.

The following sums were forwarded from the churches:

For the Mass. Baptist Education Society,	587 13
For the Baptist Missionary Society of Massachusetts,	361 13
For the Foreign Mission,	136 93
	1085 19

The subject of forming a State Convention was referred to a committee, to report next year.

The session was marked with unanimity and Christian affection.

The Association will meet next year at Salem, at the Rev. Mr. Bolles's meeting-house.

REVIVAL IN EDGEFIELD, (S. C.)

To the Editor of the Southern Intelligencer.

Early in the commencement of this year, the church at Little Stephen's Creek, was favoured with some indications of a pleasing nature. Some of the brethren seemed much engaged in prayer for a revival of God's work among them, were led to speak often one to another, on this subject, and were 'hoping against hope,' and expecting contrary to existing appearances, to see 'the times of refreshing come from the presence of the Lord.' On the Friday before the second Sabbath in May, which had been appointed by the Edgefield Baptist Association as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, the church assembled. A larger congregation than usual, both of the whites and blacks, who on that day were liberated from work by their owners for the purpose, attended with us. We hope that the day was conscientiously observed according to the design of the Association; and that we were enabled to wrestle prevailingly with God as did Jacob of old. On the Sabbath following, which was our regular monthly meeting, one person, a lady, was baptized. The numerous concourse of solemn and attentive hearers which was present on that occasion, strongly reminded us of the former times, when 'the candle of the Lord shone upon our Tabernacle,' and confirmed the hope that we might realize such again.—At our monthly meeting in June, the tokens of the Revival became visible among the brethren. At that time, in church conference, laying aside the improper restraints too usually imposed by a public meeting, we conversed together freely on what had been our feelings and prevailing desires in relation to this subject since the last meeting;—And while we talked, 'our hearts burned within us.' The trickling tear from eyes that had long looked for the coming of God, marked the first signal of His approach. And before the meeting closed, when it was proposed from the chair, that in order to set a mark on them that sigh and them that 'cry for all the abominations of the times,' those who felt disposed should *publicly agree to pray for a Revival*.—Many of the brethren and sisters solemnly covenanted together in the presence of God, and confirmed it by the *reciprocated cordial right hand*, that they would habitually be found in mutual prayer to God,

that he would revive his work, in their own hearts, and generally among his people. Here were the travails of Zion. The place was made sweet and awful by the presence of the Lord: And many retired pensively away, greatly wondering at the things which should come to pass. We also, at this time, mutually agreed, that in the interval of our meetings, we would exhort and encourage our fellow-members to attend more assiduously to their church and prayer meetings, and be otherwise diligently and faithfully engaged in duty.

It had been so ordered in the providence of God, that some of the ministering brethren had agreed to hold an union meeting of three days, at our place of worship, on the fifth Sabbath in June and day before. This meeting now came on. Present the Rev. Messrs. Scott, Todd, and Bolger.—Nothing more than a marked and solemn attention, accompanied by some starting tears occasionally, was manifested by the congregation in general, until Saturday evening. Just at the close of the meeting on that day, and while the exercises were proceeding calmly, there was a sudden and powerful moving among the congregation, as if by the force of electricity. Our first feelings were those of mute astonishment; and even the minister who was up at the time, scarcely knew what to think of it. But soon the mighty power of God was manifested by numbers of keenly convicted souls rushing up to the stand, with deep agitation and trembling, begging the prayers of God's people.

It was truly a "shaking among these dry bones." On the next day the effect seemed to be much increased. And from the number of gracious experiences which have since dated the first impression at this meeting, we believe it was indeed "one of the days of the Son of man." The drooping head of Zion began now to be raised. Our hopes revived; and the issue has exceeded our highest expectations. Since the 21st Sabbath in July I have baptized on credible profession of a living faith in the dear Redeemer, fifty-eight persons.

On to-morrow eleven more are to receive the ordinance, who have already been admitted as candidates for it; and probably many more, who are believed to have recently "passed from death unto life." The Lord is convicting and converting souls on the right and on the left; and daily reports meet our joyful ears of the triumphs of redeeming grace. The work seems still deepening and spreading.—The young and middle aged are almost exclusively the subjects of it.

No noise, no disorder attends it; nor is the voice of the preacher ever interrupted, but by the broken and half stifled sobs, and heartfelt sighs of the mourning penitents. It is impossible for us now to doubt its being the work of God. And we indulge a strong hope, that our dark and barren land is about once more to be visited with extensive and copious showers of divine love. Rejoice with us, my brother, and help us to praise that God Lord Jesus, who has done such great things for us.—And oh! let all the dear lovers of the slain Lamb be deeply humbled and mutually united with one heart and one soul to pray for a general revival among us; and for the universal religion of our glorious Emmanuel.

Pardon me the unceremonious nature of this communication, and receive it as the cordial expression of the esteem in which even an inexperienced youth must hold the editorial labours of one to whose name and address itself he is an entire stranger.

With sentiments of respect, I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

B. MANLY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Columbian Star.

LIBERAL FEELINGS.

A remarkable instance of the increasing liberality of feeling, with which Christians now meet and

co-operate in the holy duty of evangelical exertion is furnished by the account, which we republished in our last, of the annual meeting of the English Baptist Mission Society. The Society convened in a Methodist chapel; the introductory sermon was preached by Mr. Jay, an Independent minister; and the meeting was addressed, in a very interesting speech, by Mr. Wilberforce, a member of the Episcopal church. For our own part, we most heartily rejoice, at every indication, that the needless barriers which have long sundered the followers of the same Master, the subjects of the same regenerating grace, and the heirs of the same inheritance, are falling, before better feelings and more enlightened views. Incalculable have been the miseries which narrow minded bigotry has inflicted on mankind. Armed with the sword and the torch, she once marched over affrighted nations, with a course more devastating than that of the pestilence which walketh in darkness, and more relentless than the destruction which wasteth at noonday. Blessed be God, the progress of knowledge has disarmed her of her power to destroy; but it required something more powerful to purify her bosom from her deeply cherished aversions. The newly awakened, the noble, the expansive design for the conversion of the world, the spirit of Missions, has already begun this desirable lustration, and every day will contribute to accelerate its complete success. A vast field is now open to Christian effort; and in the immensity of the prospect, and the urgency of the demand for instant and active exertion, the narrow views and feelings of mere sectarianism are nearly lost. In a conflict with ignorance and sin so extended and momentous, every one feels the value of his neighbour's aid; and while contending under the same banner, and rejoicing in the same triumphs, he will clasp him as a brother to his bosom, forgetting that he defines his creed, in somewhat different terms.—This involves no sacrifice of opinion, nor abandonment of principle. It is merely an obedience to the new commandment of our Saviour, to love one another.

It well becomes Christians, of all denominations, to foster the spirit of love and harmony. Should they meet with humble penitence and fervent prayer, in the presence of their common Redeemer, and there frankly explain their sentiments, they would feel surprise, that, for the most part, they had been contending about verbal differences and subtle distinctions; and they would be led to the humbling conclusion, that excited passions rather than conflicting opinions had so disastrously interrupted their fellowship, and paralyzed their efforts.

They would seriously inquire, whether they had not been accustomed to attach to their own opinions and doctrines such a vital importance, as to concede rather tardily the character of Christians to those, who, probably, with equal conscientiousness, and as earnest desires so ascertain the truth, interpreted the sacred oracles, in some respects, in a different manner. And many of the ministers of the gospel would have reason solemnly to inquire, whether they had not fostered a prejudicial temper in their people, by frequently dilating, and often in a contentious tone, on doctrines, and "questions which gender strifes," instead of warning sinners to repent, and enjoining on believers the necessity of a living faith and sanctified affections.

The present is an auspicious season. The Spirit and the Bride are saying to the heathen world, Come; and Christians are beginning to feel, that it is the duty of him who heareth to say, Come.

This is not a time for divisions in the sacramental host of God's elect. Their earnest and united efforts are demanded to combat successfully against the rulers of the darkness of this world.

The prosperity of the churches themselves is intimately connected with the prevalence of love and harmony. We are assured that in our own country the churches, wherever an exclusive and sectarian

spirit prevails, are in a languishing and melancholy state; While in other quarters, where enlightened and liberal feelings are daily becoming more prevalent, the spirit of God has frequently refreshed the churches with the dew of his blessing, and is still converting multitudes to himself.

It contributes, also, much to our individual comfort, and helps to exalt our own piety, when we can cordially join with other Christians in acts of devotion, and offices of faith and charity. It is indeed cheerless, to look with suspicion beyond the pale of our own opinions; and amid a world lying in wickedness, to regard the comparative few, who love our Redeemer, as hopelessly estranged from our affections.

The English Baptists have set us a good example, and let us profit by it. "Let us hold fast the profession of our faith, without wavering;" and cherish with unyielding firmness, every part of that "doctrine which is according to godliness;" but let us not forget the weightier matters of the law.—The state of the heart is of much more consequence than the orthodoxy of the head highly important as the latter unquestionably is. If the heart is indeed the seat of faith and of holy affections, the Spirit of God has been there in his power, and there has been joy in heaven over a sinner who has repented. And shall we, frail and sinful children of the dust, stand aloof, in querying and suspicious mood? Shall we apply our tests, and compel the enunciation of our Shibboleth, and thus decide on his claims to Christian charity, and his title to bear the name of Him who has redeemed him with his blood?

THE CREATION.

"Carry back your contemplations, my brethren, to this scene of wonders. The immensity of space an immeasurable void; not a being, not a thing existing, besides Him, who inhabiteth eternity. In a moment, at his word, the immense mass of unformed matter starts into being. Suns, and stars, and planets, are formed, and fixed in their stations, or launched into their orbits, to run their appointed courses in perpetual circuit through the heavens. From primeval darkness, light bursts forth to cheer the new creation. The earth is enriched and adorned with all the treasures and beauties of the mineral and vegetable kingdoms. The diamond glitters in its bed; the hills are clothed with grass, and the valleys with corn; the lily and the rose unfold their beauties to the day; and the fruit tree and the vine present their rich, their delicious products. The air, the earth, and the waters, are peopled with numberless species of animal and sensitive beings; birds, insects, beasts and fishes, of every description. Last of all, man comes from his Maker's hand, as lord of this lower creation; looks round in pleasing astonishment; surveys the shining heavens, and the beautifully variegated earth, all finished in perfection; then turns, as by divine inspiration directed, and adores the mighty power which created and arranged the stupendous whole. Contemplate this amazing work, and say, Does not the system of nature declare the power of God? What power, short of infinite, could create a single particle of matter? What shall we think, then, of the creation of worlds? What power, short of infinite, could form the meanest insect? What, then, shall we think of the formation of the whole magnificent and unmeasured universe? We are overwhelmed, we are lost in the contemplation!"

"COME TO CHRIST JUST AS YOU ARE."

When I say to sinners come to Christ just as you are, it is my intention to tell them to come wholly in the character of ill deserving creatures, and therefore to come immediately, without the least attempt to do any thing to merit their acceptance. The case of the prodigal son in the 15th chapter of Luke, will be a good illustration of our

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

meaning. There is an important sense in which he returned to his father just as he was. He went in his rags, and without a penny in his purse; and, what was more humbling, he returned without any character. He had lost his character, and he did not stay to retrieve it, and so fill his pockets with certificates which should serve to convince his father that he had reformed his life. No, in distinction from every thing which would tend to keep his pride in countenance, he might be said to return to his father just as he was,—a poor, wretched prodigal. His father's mercy was all his hope.—His own goodness he did not plead; nor did he make any dependance on it. But mind this,—he actually returned. "He arose and came to his father." This was a real and not a feigned return. Yet in his lowest state of degradation, he never felt more entirely worthless and ill deserving, and without a character, than when his father met him.

Rel. Intel.

LONDON TRACT SOCIETY.

"During the last year, said the Rev. Leigh Richmond, I had an opportunity of ascertaining the effects produced by the instrumentality of one single tract, under circumstances, perhaps worthy your attention. Prudence and delicacy compel me to throw a veil over some particulars of the narrative. A lady of considerable rank and fashion, one evening went to a place of public amusement, leaving her attendant to wait her return. The maid soon afterwards observed a seller of tracts passing by; and though she was destitute of seriousness of mind, and was eager in pursuit of any frivolous pleasure within her reach, the tract basket attracted her attention; and she bought some, thinking to beguile the tedious hours she had to await her mistress's return, by their perusal. At a late hour the mistress returned, and found the attendant bathed in tears, she tried to hide these symptoms of sorrow and anxiety; but her mistress seeing the tracts, talked to her, and laughed at her till she retired. When the morning brought them together again, "I think," said the mistress, "you were better employed last night than I was: I passed but an unpleasant evening, and I almost wish I had stayed at home and read those tracts with you." The maid put a tract into her mistress's hand; and I can state that one solitary tract, which caused those symptoms of anxiety in the maid, brought the mistress also to tears, and was the means, under Divine influence, of bringing them both to God.

Ch. Mir.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Even, if there were no future state, what institution could be devised more wise, than once in the week to convene the people, to hear a serious exposition of their relative duties, and to listen to a solemn warning against those vices to which they are prone. Take away the instructions of the sanctuary, and what opportunity would the common people have of being enlightened, in regard to the direct course of moral conduct? What is it that renders christian nations so much superior in enlargement of mind, and in the knowledge of duty to the heathen, but their public institutions of religion. The advantages to society of having one day in seven, consecrated to the duties of religion, and the worship of God, are incalculable. The circumstance of its affording rest to those who are obliged to labour, and to the beasts, is no despicable consideration. And here I must be permitted to remark, that the custom of appearing in clean and decent apparel, at the place of public worship, has a very beneficial influence. Cleanliness, in regard to the body, has a much closer affinity with sweetneess of temper, and good moral sentiments than is commonly supposed. The Jewish lawgiver would have deserved commendation for his profound insight into the human character, on account of his manifold

and precise regulations, to promote cleanliness, even if he had not acted under a divine commission. Look into those families however industrious, who live continually in filth, and never mingle in the congregations of worshipping people, and you will find an illustration of this remark; yea, what individual is not more morose and peevish, when encircled with all the roughness and filth of a squalid dress, than when he is neatly apparelled, and feels that every thing about his person is sweet and clean? How much more respectful and affectionate are the mutual salutations of the people when met at church, than on other occasions. The effect of seeing each other in these circumstances, and of uniting in the solemn adoration and praise of their common Creator, is, to remove a thousand dark suspicions which would otherwise arise in the mind; and to promote the exercise of those kind feelings, without which, a state of society is not a blessing, but a curse.—In addition to these considerations, which may be considered of minor importance.—The impression made on the minds of the young and the ignorant, of the existence, perfections and overruling providence of a Supreme Being; as a restraint upon unruly passions, and a guard against the power of temptation, cannot be too highly estimated. The full value of many institutions is capable of being known, because it consists in preventing evils of the most pernicious sort; the only way in which their efficacy can be ascertained, is, by the neglect or loss of them. This is the fact in regard to public worship; they who enjoy this privilege constantly, know not what they derive from it; or what they would be without it. But let the intelligent observer cast his eye over the face of society, and let him attentively consider the state of things in those places where the Sabbath is not observed, and public worship rarely celebrated; or let him look into those families, which, in the midst of these sacred institutions, treat them with habitual neglect, and he will find evidence enough of their importance.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, September 23, 1822.

We understand that the Baptist Society in New Haven, are in a great measure dependant on the liberality of their Christian friends, in that and other places, for the means of accomplishing the important undertaking, in which they are engaged. And we cannot but hope that the embarrassments which have been thrown in their way, and their persevering exertions to overcome them, will be sufficient inducements to all good people, especially their brethren, to aid them in their truly laudable work.

The lot of ground purchased for the above purpose, is situated in a fine central part of the city, and offers encouraging prospects, of future benefit to the Church and Society.

The Yellow Fever rages in New York with increased virulence; and is not confined to what was at first termed the infected district.

We have perused a letter written by a man in Edgefield to his friend in this city, dated the present month, in which he mentions the progress of the Redeemer's kingdom in that place, and confirms the statement made by Mr. Manly, which we this day publish.

To the Baptist Churches in Connecticut.

Brethren, our Saviour when on earth, addressed his disciples in the following language, 'Say not ye, there are yet four months, and then comes the harvest: Behold I say unto you, lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white, all ready to the harvest. And he that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal,' &c.

By which it is understood he meant all things, that christians should avail themselves every mean in their power, to be informed of the moral state of the world at large, of that part of it especially, within the immediate range of their individual or combined influence, and of the means by which they might individually or collectively, most effectually promote the prosperity of the church, the salvation of sinners, and the glory of God. If this be a right understanding of the above quoted scriptures, you will not deem the following hints improper. And it is devoutly hoped that every church will give the subject all that attention, which its importance demands, and be aroused to a becoming energy in their future efforts.

The Baptist churches, from a small beginning, have gradually progressed, till they amount to about ninety in number, at the present time, in this state. When they were few in number, it was not to be expected that the greatest possible degree of harmony and efficacy, should characterize them.—But having arrived to their present state, it becomes us as a denomination to review our past and present order and organization, and to endeavour to set in order the things that are wanting. It is observable, that nearly all denominations of Christians in our vicinity, have each such an organization, as to afford a central point of influence and attraction, combining the feeling, the interest, and the energies of the whole denomination. Of such a benefit the Baptists are destitute. It is a most desirable object if possible, to effect such a combination of all the churches in each state, as shall concentrate at once their affection, their interests, their strength, their energies, and their efforts; and also add greatly to their fraternal pleasure, by bringing the several churches to a general acquaintance with each other, by which they may be inspired with greater confidence, in their own means of doing good, opposing error, and in a happy concert promoting their own union, and defending the truth. It is a mistake to suppose that these objects are obtained to their greatest extent, by our present Associations; for these are so far from affording the central point of union and influence desired, that they have but a slight acquaintance with each other: and moreover, some of them are made up in part of churches out of the state. The thing by many long desired, is now going into operation by our brethren in Georgia, and South Carolina, viz. the formation of a BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION; having for its object the promotion of the general union and strength of the whole in each state. If this happy example should be followed by every state, there can be little reason to doubt, the most beneficial results. It is proposed to lay the subject before the Hartford Baptist Association, at their approaching session, for their approbation. If such a convention were formed in this state, it might soon become the missionary society of the state, by the present society transferring its powers and its funds, to the convention, and itself ceasing to exist as a separate body. A delegation from the state conventions, might in due time constitute the general convention of the United States, and absorb the foreign and domestic missionary concerns, and those other concerns of general moment, which, from the present want of concert, are but in their incipient stages. Brethren, think on these things, and seriously consider whether it is becoming for us, to be the last denomination to take measures clearly justifiable by scripture, to do all the good we can.

W.

Communicated.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

A letter from a gentleman in the city of Washington, to his friend in Athol, Massachusetts.

My dear T. * * * * *

My object in writing you at the present time, is to furnish you with information respecting the

state and situation of our College. Columbian College is about two miles from the body of the city. It is so elevated, as to command a beautiful prospect far down the Potomac, and of every part of the city.

Our principal building is a large brick one, five stories high, it is 117 feet by 47. We have also two brick buildings for professors. The reputation of President Staughton, is as well known to you as myself. Professor Woods and Chase are highly qualified for their Office. Professor Woods has not long since, returned from an excursion to Georgia and South Carolina. In the space of four months, he collected \$3,500, and obtained a subscription of \$10,000 more. He is now in Europe, procuring for us a philosophical apparatus. The price of board has not yet been over \$1.75 per week.

Very respectfully yours.

ORDINATION.

On Wednesday the 20th of June, Mr. Philander D. Gillett was set apart, by ordination, to the work of the Christian ministry, in the Baptist church at Warwick, Orange county, N. Y. The services were opened by Elder Henry Ball, by singing, and prayer, and a sermon from 1st Timothy iv. 16.—The charge was given by elder Tisdale, and the concluding prayer by elder Grinnell. The assembly was large and attentive.

DEDICATION AND ORDINATION.

On the 4th instant, was dedicated to the service of God, the Baptist meeting-house in Effingham, N. H. This house had been built some years ago; but for a considerable time past, it has lain waste, and has been dropping into ruins. During this season, the church and society, began to repair and enlarge their place of worship. Through the good hand of God, that was upon them, they brought their work to an early close; and now have a two-story, well-finished and painted building. The pews, we learn, readily sold at a price which will indemnify the undertakers.

[The services attending an ordination are detailed, but the name of the person ordained is not given.]

ORDAINED.

At West Greenwich, on the 22d ultimo, Mr. William C. Manchester, to the office of an assisting Elder in the Baptist Church of Christ, in Coventry, (R. I.) Introductory Prayer and Sermon by the Reverend John Westcott, of Scituate, from 1st Tim. iv. 16. Consecrating Prayer by the Reverend Pardon Tillinghast, of East Greenwich; Charge by the Reverend Thomas Manchester, of Warwick; Right Hand of Fellowship by the Reverend Richard Knight, of Cranston; concluding prayer by the candidate. The scene was truly solemn, to see the father, in the seventy-third year of his age, giving the Charge to his son, aged twenty-eight years.

The corner stone of a new Baptist Meeting-house, was laid in this city, this morning (Monday,) at 10 o'clock, attended with the usual religious ceremonies. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Henry Lines, followed by an appropriate address from the Rev. Mr. Hill, and closed with prayer by Mr. Hill, and singing.

Connecticut Journal.

MARRIED—In this city, Mr. John H. Thomson, of Rochester, New York, to Miss Electa Williams, of this city. Mr. William Goodwin, to Miss M. Sykes. At Wethersfield, Mr. David Crane, to Miss Pamela Deming.

DIED—In this city, Mrs. Sally T. Corning, wife of Mr. Elisha P. Corning, aged 38. Miss Mary Ann Bennett aged about 20.

At Albany, Mr. Job Taber, jun. merchant, formerly of New London, in this state.

At the Magazine Station, on Charleston Neck, on the 11th instant, after an illness of five days, Samuel Doolittle a native of Connecticut, aged 30 years.

In Norwich, Hezekiah Perkins, Esq. 72, Cashier of Norwich Bank.

At Middleborough, Rev. Samuel Nelson, for many years the beloved and highly respected Pastor of a Baptist church in that town.

For the Christian Secretary.

"This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."

Yes, Jesus our Saviour, unbounded in love,
Beholds us in ruin, and flies from above,
Assumes human nature, and suffers, and dies,
To purchase for sinners a seat in the skies.

Oh what condescension, that he who was King,
And reign'd in the heavens, should stoop thus to bring
Salvation to rebels—to save them from hell,
And raise them to glory, with angels to dwell.

Dark, dark was our prison, and hopeless our cry,
Till this kind Redeemer came down from on high,
But mercy now enters proclaiming aloud,
"Live, live wretched sinners, return unto God."

But many still linger—alas! they must die,
In this gloomy prison, unless they soon fly
To the ark of salvation, and own as their God,
Their King and their Saviour, "Christ Jesus" the Lord.

Thou life-giving Spirit, thine influence impart,
And bow the proud rebel—and melt the cold heart,
Then humble, and grateful, the sinner will own,
"Christ Jesus" his Saviour, and trust him alone.

F.

SUMMARY.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the New Line Packet ship Manhattan, Capt. Crocker, in 42 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received their regular files of London and Liverpool papers.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 6th of August, by a speech from the king in person, in which, it will be observed, he expresses his belief, that the differences between Russia and Turkey were in such a train of adjustment, that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed.

In France, a great degree of excitement had taken place in the Chamber of Deputies, in consequence of the publication of the Act of Accusation, which we take to be equivalent to a bill of indictment in our legal proceedings, against Gen. Berton, charged with being a conspirator against the government, and which implicated several members of the Chamber of high standing.

A Congress of Sovereigns is now spoken of as a settled matter—the place of meeting to be Vienna. It is stated in a paragraph from that city, under the date of the 19th of July, that the Emperors of Austria and Russia will be present in person, and that the courts of Berlin, Paris, and London, will send ministers. The Sublime Porte, it seems, declines having any thing to do with this august assembly, on the ground that it has no political relations with any Christian Power, which can render it necessary to enter into new treaties with such powers. It is stated that the Emperor of Russia intends to extend his journey still farther and to visit Rome and the South of Italy. It is also suggested that the condition of Italy is to be rendered more comfortable,—that Naples, Turin, and Palermo are to remain under the protection of Austria; and that Greece, and even Wallachia and Moldavia, are to be left to their fate.

STILL LATER.

By the arrival of the Packet ship Amity, Captain Maxwell, in 38 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers, to the 14th and Liverpool to the 16th of August, and Lloyd's and the London shipping list to the 13th of August, all inclusive. Captain Maxwell sailed on the 16th.

The most important article of intelligence by this arrival, is the death of the Marquis of Londonderry, Prime Minister of Great Britain, who died on the 13th of August by his own hand. By the testimony of Dr. Bankhead, his physician, taken before the coroner's inquest, it appears that his Lordship had been ill for some time, during which his mind appeared to be disordered. He was in his closet when the fatal act was committed. Dr. Bankhead was just entering at the door at the moment he cut his throat, and falling, Dr. Bankhead caught him, but was unable to hold him. He died almost instantaneously.

Lord Londonderry was the ablest member of the British cabinet—highly esteemed in private life, for the amiableness of his character, affectionately attached to his family, and respected and beloved by friends and acquaintance. As a minister, the followers of Pitt have

considered him as possessing talents of a distinguished kind.

There is something very extraordinary in the recent history of Great Britain, with regard to her distinguished politicians. Mr. Percival, when prime minister, fell by the hand of a desperate assassin; Sir Samuel Romilly and Mr. Whitbread, two leading members of the opposition, destroyed their own lives; and the Marquis of Londonderry, also prime minister, has accomplished his own destruction.

The largest plate-glass manufactory in London, the property of Messrs. Shakspeare, Reed and G. W. Wainwright, near the western entrance of the London docks, is destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at 100,000*l.* sterling.

Intelligence from Naples of July 22, states that Mount Vesuvius had thrown out a great quantity of lava during the two preceding days.

The King of Persia, it is said, has been recently converted to Christianity, by the arguments of the celebrated missionary, Mr. Martin. Such a conversion must have an important effect in spreading the light of the Gospel through regions of darkness, ignorance and idolatry.

A steam boat called the Rising Star, of 70 horse power, and 400 tons, had sailed from England for South America.

Distress among the poor of Ireland still continued.—The consequences of their poverty and bad living had brought on fevers, and other complaints, which was hurrying hundreds to the grave.

THE GREEKS.

Letters from an American gentleman in Europe, received in this city, give some interesting particulars relative to the Greeks. A massacre of 4 or 500 persons had been perpetrated at Scio by the Turks, in consequence of the destruction of the Pacha's ship, by the Greeks. The Greek fleet is said to be very respectable. The Greeks have an army of 60,000 men, tolerably well armed but in want of ammunition, in the Morea, of which they have almost entire possession. They had taken Athens, and treated the Turkish prisoners with great humanity. The opinion is entertained, that they will be able to emancipate themselves.

Col. Star.

Boston Cotton.—Several beautiful Cotton Trees are now ripening to maturity at Dr. Wakefield's and S. A. Shed's in Milk-street. Some of the trees contain more than a dozen pods and are worth the attention of the curious to examine them.

Boston Gaz.

BOOKS

Deposited with E. Cushman, for sale at reduced prices.

Adams' Dictionary of all religions, Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, Baldwin's catechism, Baxter's Saints' Rest, Benedict's History of the Baptists, Do. Abridged, Believer's Pocket companion, Bibles, various kinds, Booth's reign of grace, Blair's Lectures, Brooks' Gazetteer, Brown's Bible Dictionary, Buck's Do. Buck on experience, Brown's History of Missions, Buchanan's Researches, Butler's History, Butterworth's Concordance, Campbell's four Gospels 4to, Chalmer's discourses, Do. Works, Chapin's Letters on Baptism, Duncan's Cicero, Davies' Sermons, Edward's History of Redemption, Do. on the affections, Fuller's Letters on the Calvinistic and Socinian systems, Gaston's Collection, Gill's Exposition, Goldsmith's History of England, Hall's Sermons, Horæ Solitariae, Jamieson's Use of Sacred History, Kimpton's History of the Bible, Life of Gano, Do. Henry Martyn, Do. Cowper, Mason's Spiritual Treasury, Mather's Magnalia, Meikle's Works, Moore on Prayer, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, No Fiction, Owen on the Hebrews, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Prideaux's Connexion, Reid's Works, Robinson's History of Baptism, Rollin's Ancient History, Saurin's Sermons, Scott's Family Bible, Seneca's Morals, Spectator, Tayler's Sermons, Townsend's Abridgment of Milner, Trial of Antichrist, Ward's Letters, Watts on the Mind, Do. Sermons, Do. World to come, Whitfield's Sermons, Winchell's Watts.

Nov. 10, 1822.

THE AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY

WILL receive proposals for Insurance against loss or damage by fire, every day in the week (except Sunday) at their office in Morgan's Exchange Coffee-house, State Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

DANIEL ST. JOHN, Esq. of said Hartford, is appointed Surveyor. His acts in that capacity will be recognized as the acts of the Company.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.

ISAAC PERKINS, Secretary.

Hartford, Feb. 16, 1822.

tf3